



DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERED MAN.

touched by Night Watchman McKenna and that no blood trickled from the neck as the head was rolled over, before even the ears before the switch engine passed over it. Blood did not drop from the man's head, but he was exhausted by the road men along side the track, but it apparently did not spurt from the body when the locomotive wheels cut it off. The clothes worn by the man were not stained with blood, as would have been the case had Van Buskirk been alive when struck, but a drop spattered here and there where the dangling bits of flesh had touched the line, when the head was placed back in position. In the upper left corner, a portrait of Charles Van Buskirk is shown. He was 37 years old and unmarried. He was employed at August Kroll's liver store in Venice, Italy, and says he had a keen appetite, and was of a quiet disposition. His greatest weakness consisted in drinking sometimes too freely. An active part in the attempt to apprehend the murderers, as the crime was committed out of their jurisdiction. Martin Nack's wife, a widow, was beyond his powers. He has no clue and up to noon had not made any investigation on the subject. He had not been able to do, nor looked for traces of the fugitives. Railroad men in East St. Louis who saw the head deduced that such wounds were on the neck indicated a violent blow, say they have seen the effects of a blow with a coupling pin too often to be mistaken.

Coroner Schidt began an inquest over the body at Benner's Morgue at 11 o'clock. The taking of testimony was slow, and nothing was brought out that was not already known.

Page testified to finding the body immediately after it was struck. Conductor Helmer told of the man who had informed him of the killing at least one-half hour before the engine struck the body.

After summing up the evidence, the jury returned at 1:30 o'clock that Van Buskirk came to his death "by unknown means" and that he was unknown to the body afterwards being placed on railroad tracks.

The witness was not asked whether these words were or not.

"You said to-day that you never were intimate with Thorn; that you only loved him because he was a good boy, and he was a gentleman. Now, the letter was written three months after the murder and the prisoner held an earnest consultation."

Thorn seemed deeply interested and whispered to his counsel with his lips close to her ear.

Mrs. Nack, in reply to Mr. Howe, acknowledged that while in the county jail she wrote to her doctor, "I am beyond his powers."

Several other questions in this vein followed, to which the witness replied.

Mr. Howe returned from the court-room for a few minutes, during which time Lawyer Page and the prisoner held an earnest consultation.

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"What do you do when you first come to this country? What was your occupation?"

"How many children did you kill, Mrs. Nack?" was the next question.

"I never killed on to my knowledge, and I never heard of any doctors," answered the woman with emphasis.

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THE SYMPATHY OF THE WORLD GOES OUT TO STARVING CUBANS.

Reports of the State Department Confirm the Statements Made by a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

GEN. BLANCO CANNOT GIVE RELIEF.

Weyler Has Imposed Conditions on the People of the Island Which His Successor Is Powerless to Remedy Even if Disposed to Do So.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—At the Cabinet meeting President McKinley expressed profound sympathy for the suffering women and children now dying of starvation in Cuba.

When Secretary Sherman entered the Cabinet chamber in the White House, President McKinley referred to the published statements of the starvation in Cuba and commended the Secretary's expression of the universal sentiments of sympathy, if not of horror, with which the American people read the details of the suffering in the island.

The President's remarks brought up the whole Cuban question. It was then revealed that the United States Consul's report, recently received at the State Department, not only verifies all the details which the Post-Dispatch has made public of the starvation of a large percentage of the women and children of Cuba, but the Consul reports that there is no immediate prospect of the alleviation of the suffering. Even if Blanco reverses the policy of Weyler so far as to extend the territory in which the Cubans will be allowed to cultivate their farms, the relief will now come too late to prevent the deaths of thousands.

Members of the Cabinet interpret the reports made by Consuls as indicating that the plight in which Weyler has left Cuba is so horrible that his successor is powerless to afford immediate remedy even if he is disposed to do so. His good faith and sincerity of intention are not doubted.

The indications are that unless the President presents the matter in some forcible way to Congress, that body will try to take the whole Cuban question into its own hands promptly after assembling on December 6.

After the Cabinet meeting Attorney General McKenna said to the Post-Dispatch correspondent:

"You can say that the Cuban sufferers have my sincere sympathy and prayers for speedy relief."

Secretary Gage spoke in like manner. "They have my hearty sympathy," he said. "The sympathy of the entire nation and of the whole world goes out to the starving Cubans. I sincerely trust the awful privations will soon be a thing of the past."

The Cabinet officers do not agree as to the extent to which interference on the part of this Government would be justifiable. Those members representing great business companies are adverse to any policy favoring of intervention or calculated to produce war. But it has become evident to all that the pacific character of Spain's response to the representations made by Minister Woodford, or any assurances concerning self-government or the institution of reforms in Cuba, will not be sufficient to satisfy an overwhelming public sentiment.

M'KINLEY PAVES THE WAY FOR SPAIN'S PROCRASTINATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is becoming evident that President McKinley is paving the way for further procrastination on the part of Spain in ending the Cuban war. To-day the indications are that the President's message to Congress will declare that Spain's reply to Woodford's note is entirely satisfactory to this Government, as it is to the Spanish ministry, pledged itself to correct the abuses of power in Cuba, and was the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration, and gives evidence of a friendly feeling toward the American people.

He will say that Spain accepts our good offices in its efforts to restore peace, and the spirit asks this Government so far as possible to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United States from giving mate-

HAS A WILL OF IRON.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION WAS NECESSARY TO KEEP DR. JOHN-STON OUT OF JAIL.

HE REFUSED TO PAY A FINE.

Friend of the President of the Southern Surgical Association Illustrates His Character.

Dr. George Ben Johnston, President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, now in session at the Southern Hotel, besides belonging to one of the first families of the Old Dominion, enjoys the distinction of being the only man for whom an act of the State Legislature has been necessary to offset the consequences of a game of cards. He is a typical Virginian, courteous and affable, soft of speech and strong of will.

The following story told by one of the doctor's college friends aptly illustrates the character of the man:

"It was in the old days, some twenty odd years ago," said Dr. Johnston's friend, "when card-playing in public houses was a misdeemeanor in the State of Virginia. The disastrous results of this form of amusement in the wilder parts of the State had stirred society deeply and finally moved the legislators at Richmond to stamp it with their disapproval, while the new law was without its usual effect, worked a hardship upon those who played for amusement. As is usual under such circumstances the statute was frequently violated."

Dr. Johnston, son of one of the oldest and most renowned families of the Commonwealth, Dr. Joseph E. Johnston, and his family, of the Confederacy, and his father, George Ben Johnston, Sr., for many years represented his State in the Senate of the United States.

"There was an interruption after the first game, and the cards put away and the

"At the next sitting of the Grand-Jury Dr. Johnston's brother-in-law was summoned to witness to indict a party of gamblers who had evidently committed considerable trouble. The foreman inquired if on his card he had any, and was no alternative but to tell of Dr. Johnston's game. The witness could not incriminate himself, the State, only the bad players, the evening could be arrested on the indictment resulting from the door passing."

"The measure went through with little opposition, and the findings of the court were in sympathy with the defendant, and the judge was in plain and conviction followed. The such cause a special act of the Virginia

JUDGE ROMBAUER ON JUDGE BLAND.

Apparent Violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

IT WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

THE PENALTY IS A HEAVY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY.

JUDGE ROMBAUER'S POSITION.

Says He Would Not Accept the Place If Judge Bland Should Be Removed, Although the Law Says He Shall.

The Corrupt Practices Act, approved March 31, 1893, makes it unlawful to give, procure or promise any office, place or employment to influence a voter in casting his vote; to make any loan, gift or promise to procure the election of any person; to endeavor to procure such election in return for such gift or promise; to pay any money to be expended in bribing voters; to provide or pay the expenses for providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provision to any person for the purpose of influencing voters to coerce voters in any way; or to personate a voter.

It specifically states the amount each candidate may expend, by himself or through any agent, or contribute to secure his own or any other candidate's nomination or election. The fine is \$100 for 5,000 voters or less; for each 100 voters over 5,000 and under 25,000, \$200; for each 100 voters over 25,000 and under 50,000, \$100; and for each 100 voters over 50,000, 50 cents—the number of votes cast to be ascertained by the total number of votes cast for all the candidates for such office at the last preceding regular election.

It prescribes that every candidate shall, within thirty days after the election, file with the officer empowered by law to issue certificates of election a detailed account of his election expenses.

In case a candidate has exceeded the legitimate sum allowed, or been guilty of bribery, direct or indirect, the candidate who received the next highest vote has the right to bring an action of ouster against him, and in his own favor. The charge to be brought in such action is "that at the election at which such public officer was elected, the total amount expended, contributed or incurred by such officer exceeded the sum allowed by section 6 of this act for such candidate, or that votes were secured by him or his agent or agents, or with his consent or connivance of his agent or agents, by some committee or organization, or some political party, of which party such public officer was a nominee, or by which he was supported, or the agent or agents of some such committee or organization, by paying, contributing, offering or promising to contribute money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward, or by some promise or influence, the giving such vote or votes, or that votes were withheld from such applicant by reason of such practices by or on behalf of such officer declared by this act to be unlawful."

Section 14 of the act provides that "if it shall be determined in any such action that the accused party is ousted under this action, the plaintiff, or accusing candidate, is awarded the office.

Section 16 provides that "No person shall be excused from answering any question on trial of such action relating to any of the acts claimed to have been committed by any party thereto, or any of the persons, committees or organizations mentioned in the twelfth section of this act, on the ground that such answer would tend to incriminate or degrade such person or witness."

Judge Roderick E. Rombauer, who received the enemies of Spain in Cuba. The reply to the message will say: "Intimates that the Spanish government has been informed that the Cubans are being starved by filibusters from the United States peace would have been restored long ago, but does not contain a sentence that could give official recognition to an extension of an unfriendly purpose or feeling against the Government of the United States."

On the contrary, the note, it will be stated, is distinctly conciliatory in tone, though it insists upon the right and duty of Spain to maintain its national independence within its own territory.

It is plainly evident that Spain has made no concession whatever upon the Weyler and the members of the Cabinet, and it is not unlikely that one of the features of the new conciliatory message to Congress will be the statement that she is in a position in situation to justify present interference on the part of the United States.

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Sunday—Per Month ... 20 Cents
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum ... \$6 00
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Daily and Sunday by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, 60 cents a month. Week day only, 10 cents a week.
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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CENTURY—"Secret Service."
OLYMPIA—"The Wedding Day."
HOPKINS—"Continues."
IMPERIAL—"A Celebrated Case."
HAVLINS—"1462."
STANDARD—Robert Fitzsimmons.
MATINEES—Continues.
IMPERIAL—"A Celebrated Case."
STANDARD—Robert Fitzsimmons.
HOPKINS—"Continues."
HAVLINS—"1462."

BRING OUT THE TRUTH.

It has been charged that an anti-election deal was entered into in behalf of Judge Bland of the Court of Appeals, by which Judge Bland, in consideration of the payment of \$1,000 to the Populist State Committee, and a promise of an appointment, secured the withdrawal in his favor of J. W. North, the Populist candidate for the Court of Appeals. The charge is supplemented by letters which were published in yesterday's Post-Dispatch.

If the charge is true, the corrupt practices act has been violated and a gross stain has been placed upon the bench of Missouri. The law is clear as to the offense and its punishment. Its prohibitions with regard to the use of money, influence or promises to secure election are comprehensive. Its provisions for securing evidence, for the prosecution and punishment of offenders are plain and effective. Every dollar of expenditure by candidates and committees must be accounted for and the purpose for which it is expended set down.

If Judge Bland or any agent or committee acting for him paid money to J. W. North or to an agent or committee for his withdrawal, the fact should appear in the sworn statements of Judge Bland and the Treasurer of the Democratic Committee. If it does not appear in the statements they are liable to prosecution. If the money was paid to the Populists or payments or promises were made to Mr. North, Judge Bland and the committee and all who participated in the deal must be prosecuted. Judge Bland is liable to be ousted from office by the candidate securing the next highest number of votes.

The law is so clear and the matter is of so much importance that immediate steps should be taken to ascertain the truth. Neither Judge Bland nor the bench can rest under the imputation of an illegal and corrupt bargain. Judge Bland should not only assert his innocence, but seek vindication in court. If the men who are making the charges are acting in good faith they will press them to a proper conclusion in the courts. The matter should be taken out of the sphere of political scandal and of partisan newspaper trial and the truth or falsity of the charges settled in court.

THE HUMANE ISSUE.

Of the \$50,000 appropriated for the relief of Americans in Cuba \$40,000 remains after the purpose of the appropriation has been accomplished.

Thousands of Cubans are starving to death, but Spain, in accordance with the barbarous methods of Weiyler, declines to permit relief to be given them either by American Consuls or individuals or the Red Cross Society whose officers have petitioned in vain for permission to do their work of mercy.

The first act of Congress should be to appropriate the remainder of this sum to a Cuban relief fund to be distributed by the Red Cross Society. The appropriation should be coupled with a demand that the Red Cross Society be permitted free access and safe passport to all parts of Cuba to relieve suffering combatants and non-combatants.

If Spain wants to make a war issue of this humane work let the consequences come. Humane public sentiment throughout the civilized world will support the United States in this demand. It would probably settle the issue before a shot could be fired.

Indignation meetings just now are next in importance to revival meetings.

CHINESE MINING SCARE.

It is almost as though any of the Illinois mine operators seriously contemplated importing Chinese miners from Wyoming or elsewhere. But Gov. Tanner has taken the common-sense view of the matter in announcing that he would refuse protection to any corporation adopting such a course. If mine operators should attempt to bring in Chinese miners, it could only result in widespread disorder and probably bloodshed, and at the same time very greatly increase the prejudices of the discontented element among the workers.

From an economic standpoint, the importation of such cheap labor would be

WEDNESDAY—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—NOVEMBER 10, 1897.

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

Hit the bootblacks! Split the bootblacks!
Smash their bubbling gall!
Pulverize the shameless bootblacks!
Smash the bootblacks all!

Col. Kereens is struggling with the outfit, but he is not so profane as Gen. Gary.

When Herr Krupp shall have modernized five Turkish men-of-war, the Sultan will be fresher than ever.

The wealthy negroes who declined to contribute anything to the Lovejoy monument made a highly colored mistake.

What sort of a business boom would St. Louis and Chicago get from the importation of hordes of Celestials into Illinois and the consequent driving out of Caucasians, each of whom consumes probably fifty times as much of the products of industry as a Mongolian laborer?

The way to improve the coal business, Jaller Wagner will soon forget the escapes and wormholes, incident to the care of city cattle.

If the man of blood and iron was Pierpont Morgan by Banker Bleichroeder, neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. McKinley will be surprised to hear of it.

When Ben Harrison was in the White House he got from Europe only a keg of Scotch whisky, but a Scotch fortune is coming into the McKinley family.

If a woman can tie a hangman's knot quicker and with more skill than a man, as seems to be true here in St. Louis, what occupation is not open to new women?

With the humble cornstalk turned into imitation silk, celluloid and battle-ship lining, corn land ought to increase in value. There is no better corn land than that of Missouri.

The St. Louis buff rooster that stands perfectly erect and imitates the bearing of an eagle, in a shrewd fowl. He has not made the mistake of imitating a turkey so near Thanksgiving.

Baron Debat-Daher, who charges that Bismarck took advantage of a great office to enrich himself in speculation, would doubtless condemn also a number of United States Senators.

That St. Louis has a singer who can successfully wail to an audience 1,000 miles away is a matter of some importance. A good singer and a good telephone in a good town are three very good things.

The embattled Frenchmen followed the white plume of Henry of Navarre at Ivry. Why should not the Republicans of St. Louis follow Uncle Filley's towering hat if it is to lead to the overthrow of the looters and bootblacks?

Miss Lovejoy is coming to Missouri from Ireland to organize the young women of the State against the tobacco habit. Thus organized, the young women will refuse to marry any man who uses tobacco. There can be no doubt that if husbands would give up tobacco their good wives would be enabled to do a great deal more shopping.

MEN OF MARK.

Ex-Secretary Hoke Smith has been chosen President of the Board of Education of Atlanta, Ga., by the unanimous vote of its members.

Thanks to the activity of Canon Rawley, a movement has been set on foot in England for the erection at Whitley of a memorial to the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Finney.

There was gasping for breath when Felix Carr, a workman, came upon him, calling for an ambulance and had Glynn sent to the City Dispensary. Dr. Newcomb's first work was to quench the flow of blood from the radial artery, and this being done, he took hold of the wound in his hand.

Before he was sent to the City Hospital Dr. Newcomb asked Carr if he knew the doctor that he was an engineer and was passing under the Masonic building when a heavy glass fell and struck him.

The city through the Board of Public Improvements should specify the lines for which franchises are to be granted, and the ground for the grant should be used for lines in outlying districts. The only bidder for a branch or outlying line would be the road with which it connects and must depend for a downtown terminus.

If the managers of existing roads or the promoters of particular schemes are permitted to specify the routes for which franchises are offered they can bid them in at their own prices. Only franchises for complete lines could be sold to advantage to the highest bidders, and there is need for few lines of this kind in St. Louis at present. The city is now thoroughly gridironed downtown and throughout the central district.

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The well-known stinger of the late Alexander Dumas has given rise to a story of an鍒 anecdote. Mr. Dumas is said to have once asked whether he ever gave anything to the poor, and he answered: "Oh, yes! When I come across a bad piece of money I always give it to a blind man."

Gov. Russell of North Carolina, who has been a friend to the railroads before his election, has made a public confession that he travels on free passes. He yielded to the arts of the passenger agent in just two months after his inauguration, not wishing to "insult" them by refusing their "courtesies."

Bjornstjerne Bjornson and his daughter, Mme. Bjornson, recently gave in Copenhagen an evening of music and reading. The Norwegian poet disclosed, notwithstanding his 65 years, a remarkably powerful and resonant voice, and his reading of several poems of Victor Hugo that he had translated into Norwegian prose was much applauded.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Miss Kate Rockford of Devon, Io., has just been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

Mrs. Sarah Terry, aged 10, but bright and active, entertained her friends at a birthday party at her home in Philadelphia the other day of earnest and valuable work, and who was for years one of McEntire's best and nearest friends.

MRS. KATE SPEAT DENIES.

Although the Choral Symphony Society is proceeding with its work and announces an attractive programme for its opening concert Thursday evening, its plans for the season are not yet on the solid financial basis they should be. The orchestra fund is still a little short of the amount necessary to guarantee the carrying out of the admirable scheme to give St. Louis a splendid permanent orchestra and to make available the contributions of its members.

The will of Charles B. McEntire, late Clerk of Division No. 3 of the Circuit Court, was filed for probate Wednesday morning, and is a model of legal brevity and exactness, and is divided into the following memorandum paper commonly used in the court-rooms. It is in Mr. McEntire's own hand. It reads:

"Charles B. McEntire, of the city of St. Louis, Mo., make this my last will and testament. I do hereby give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife, M. E. McEntire, my personal, absolute, and appurtenant estate, without bond or security, for her sole and undivided possession. There will be an assortment of home-made cakes and candies.

The hospital sale is an event that is looked forward to with a good deal of interest by society people who engage in charitable work. The hospital manager has given attention to the welfare of the poor for many years.

Among the useful and fancy articles exhibited for sale dolls and apparel will be especially popular. There will also be an fine assortment of home-made cakes and candies.

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The hospital sale is an event that is looked forward

MAD LOVE MADE THIS MAN A FORGER AND A FUGITIVE.

Stole \$193,000 and Fled to Europe With His Pretty Ward, Twenty Years His Junior.



For Nine
Years
Detectives
Have
Been
on their
Track.



LOLA BELOTE.

Found a Few Weeks Ago Living in Luxury in an Old Chateau in Southern France.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Nine years ago, September, 1888, William R. Foster fled this country. It was discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$193,000.

He had been arrested in Neuilly, France, and will be brought back to this country to face his trial.

For whom was this fortune stolen? For a woman—a wee slip of a girl, only a handful of grace and winsomeness and fascinating—his ward, Lola Belote.

Foster is the son of the late millionaire flour merchant. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School. He was the legal adviser of the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange, and received from that source an income of \$10,000 a year. From his private practice he received as much more. He was a member of the University, South Side, Downtown, Union and Newport Clubs.

Personally he was a man of distinguished appearance and engaging manner, being tall and built with dark eyes and black hair. He was an irreproachable dresser. He was popular with his fellows. He had the taste of the average New York business man, and he was open-handed generous—extravagant, possibly, at times, though not recklessly so for his income of \$10,000.

It is safe to say that there was not a member of the Produce Exchange who stood or more enviable place who was more admired than Foster. He had some dashing young fellow who had the entire charge of the financial affairs of the Gratuity Fund.

The man in these conditions came when Lola Belote came into Foster's life.

Her mother kept a boarding-house at Albany Park. No one now remembers how the dignified young lawyer first met the girl who became his ward, was educated by him, introduced thereto as his niece, who he said was his ward, and who his friends say, is now his legal wife.

Foster lavished presents fit for a princess upon his ward, and she would only suggest a desire, a wish, and it was granted. It was a fairy-tale existence. Poor little Cinderella had found her handsome, though not recklessly so for his income of \$10,000.

At Bayport, L. I., is a superb mansion surrounded by great trees, tropical flowers, many birds, and a long drive leading up paths—a perfect setting for a love drama. This beautiful home Foster became the center of the society. And the entrance woman, who avoided him amid these poetic environments, was the rich girl.

His practice was far too rapid away.

He was soon compelled to find another man, well born, well bred, well educated.

To support the woman he adored in silk, luxury he had to find another.

His methods were to prepare a mortgage on certain property, forge the signature

BANKS SECURED BY DEED.

The Bauer-Walter Co. Transfers Property to a Trustee.

A chattel deed of trust was filed Tuesday by the Bauer-Walter Buggy and Carriage Co., transferring its property to Peter J. Doerr, trustee for the Ladd Bank, and the American Exchange Bank.

The property transferred, in the Haygood Building, is located on the corner of the streets. The credits of the Lafayette Bank are represented by three notes aggregating \$10,000, and those of the American Exchange Bank at \$5,000. These notes were made to secured creditors by the instrument.

Among the other creditors are the following:

Sig Iron Store Co. \$7,463.99
Bauer-Walter Co. 1,077.28
American Exchange Co. 28
Globe File and Iron Co. 117.68
Goodwin Barber Co. 285
Murphy Varnish Co. 101
Reardon Glue Co. 101
Troy Elg & Co., Elgin, Ill. 618.12
Valentine Chair Co. 27
Blanchard Bros. & Lane, Newark, N. J. 4,107.27
N. S. L. Co. 104.53
Lawson Varnish Co., Chicago 104.53
Pioneer Building Co., Dayton, O. 158.42
Reardon Glue Co., Springfield, Ky. 193
Dash and C. G. Co., Cincinnati 152
McKinney Dash and Hardware Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1,640.42
Mutual Wheel Co., Moline, Ill. 267.42
Eberhard Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O. 994.02
Quinn, 200 Market St., Philadelphia 87.12
Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Mich. 140.27
Burgess, 100 Market St., Philadelphia 1,038.70
Pawlitsky & Collins, St. Louis 190.25
Russell, Burdick & Ward, Fort Chester, N. J. 171.61
Taunton Oil Cloth Co., Taunton, Mass. 1,128.39
Dwyer, Lester Co., Newark, N. J. 483
Clemons, 100 Market St., Philadelphia 278.62
Cortland Carriage Co., Cortland, N. Y. 1,027.27
The amount due to numerous smaller creditors aggregate \$30,615.40. The value of the property embezzled in the deed of trust is estimated at \$1,816.

HE IS GOING TO KLONDIKE.

Col. Fred Wilson Drops In on His Friends.

Col. Fred Wilson, who owned and managed the Wilson Theater, at Broadway and Pine streets, in this city, away back in the early 60's, is in St. Louis, after an absence of many years.

Col. Wilson called at the Four Courts to see "Dick" Johnson, who was his intimate friend when he managed the Wilson Theater.

When Col. Johnson went to China as United States Consul, in 1869, he was accompanied by Col. Wilson, also an agent of the Government.

Col. Wilson did not like China and returned to the United States.

Col. Wilson is en route to the Klondike. He expects to sail from Seattle in the spring.

SHE STABBED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Close is in the holdover and her husband, William P. Close, is a prisoner at the City Hospital.

Mollie Close is in the holdover and her husband, William P. Close, is a prisoner at the City Hospital.

Tuesday night Close and his wife fought in their apartments, 122 Chestnut street. Close grabbed a knife and plunged it into the left ear of his husband.

A policeman arrested the fighter. The man was sent to the hospital. The law is awaiting developments. It is said that Close provoked the quarrel.

Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis.

Religious, educational, professional, commercial and industrial history of the city, arranged in cyclopedic form. Four volumes.

FOR A NEW CITY HOSPITAL.

The Mayor's Proposition to the Mullanphy Board.

BOND THE IDLE REAL ESTATE.

MONEY THUS RAISED TO BE LOANED THE CITY FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDING.

BOTH TRUSTS BENEFITED.

Special Meeting of the Trustees Called for Wednesday Evening to Consider Mr. Ziegenehein's Plan
—The Author's Views.

The Mullanphy Board meets in special session Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to consider the most important proposition that has been presented to it for years.

The Mullanphy assets consist of a large amount of real estate that produces no income, and are in fact a burden to that portion of the estate that earns dividends. It has long been a question what to do with this idle real estate, and it is said by a member of the board that to Mayor Ziegenehein belongs the credit of advancing a solution of the problem.

Members of the board have realized that the purposes of the fund created by Bryan are necessary to give the document a legal aspect. Checks for the fictitious mortgages have been issued by the Gratuity Fund and pocketed by the forger.

It is not yet known how long these forgeries were going on. Some declare they began five years before they were discovered.

Strangely enough, it was through another man's crime that the trustees of the Gratuity Fund first became suspicious of their counsel.

James E. Bedell, a member of the law firm of Bryan, Foster, and Co., was engaged to collect the fictitious mortgages.

The proposition to be considered at today's meeting is to bond the idle real estate for the benefit of the Gratuity Fund.

The Mayor is anxious to see such a hospital commenced, but completed during his term, and in the face of lack of public revenue to meet the expense believes that he sees a feasible plan.

It is estimated that the idle Mullanphy real estate can be easily bonded for fully to meet the expenses of the new hospital in twenty thirty and fifty years. This would add not less than \$20,000 annually to the Mullanphy fund, about what the Gratuity Fund receives from the tenement houses at Seventeenth and Pine streets.

The proposition would come from the board of trustees to the Municipal Assembly containing three clauses: First, to bond the idle real estate; second, to lend the proceeds of the bonds to the city for the erection of a hospital; and third, a redemption clause to liquidate the bonds whenever the City Hospital sinking fund would justify it.

The trustees met, but their legal adviser advised them to wait until the next session of the legislature.

Detectives tracked him through Vermont to Canada, but he succeeded in getting away.

This trusted Alexander Wrenn, suggested calling upon Foster to show his accounts stood to and have his securities examined.

When Foster was spoken to on the subject he made some frivolous objection to the proposed examination. But his object was to delay, and he was unable to appear before the trustees on September 26, 1888.

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HAS IOWA A SECOND HOLMES?

Banker Novak on Trial for the Murray Murder.

HE HAS A BLACK RECORD.

HINTS OF BURGLARY AND ARSON LONG BEFORE THE FLIGHT TO ALASKA.

STORY OF HIS RISE AND FALL.

Once the Man Now Wearing Shackles Was a Leader of Society and a Power in State Politics.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

VINTON, Ia., Nov. 10.—What promises to be the most notable trial ever held in the State of Iowa is to be in the District Court of Benton on Saturday. Judge C. W. Chapman, Frank Alfred Novak, the shoe-banker and ex-merchant of Walford, is on trial for murder in the first degree, charged with the murder of Edward Murray and the cremation of his body in an attempt to swindle a life insurance company.

About ten miles southwest of Cedar Rapids is a little town of about 200 inhabitants. It was formerly known as Terry, named in honor of Hon. John M. Terry, ex-State Senator from Benton County. A few years ago the Novak family moved there. Frank Novak was then a young man of less than 20. He was a bright fellow well met, had plenty of money which he spent with a lavish hand, wore the best clothes, combed his hair, the finest of diamond rings and shirt-studs, drove fine horses, and in a short time was looked upon as the king bee of the town.

His father, a shoe-banker and brother-in-law, was engaged in several kinds of business, which grew rapidly because of the son. His endowments and soon was a power in everything. There soon arose a bitter fight between Novak and his friends and another faction, which removed Novak's name in the change of the name of the town from Terry to Walford, and securing the appointment of a postmaster. His business also grew. Evidently he was becoming richer and richer every day. One night his store burned down, but it was but a short time before he had erected a new and finer store buildings ever erected in a small country town. It was filled with a stock of goods creditable to itself. And still he prospered. He and his father branched out still more and started the Bank of Walford.

He encouraged several burglaries. The store was broken into and then the store was robbed. And while the most daring of the robbers could not have been found by the robbers. Last winter Novak announced that he was going to guard against further robberies and he and his father had the safe placed in the store building, each one remaining a week at a time. Shortly after midnight on the night of Nov. 10, he had entered his store when starting by the way of fire. The Novak store was in flames, and so far had the fire progressed before it was discovered, that the firemen were unable to get it to stand by and see the flames rapidly consume the building. Before the flames and smoke to light the darkness, the robbers had taken the remains of a man in the ruins being slowly incinerated, unable to prevent it.

The most prominent people succeeded in pulling the remains from the debris, only to find that it had been beyond recognition, notwithstanding the intense heat, the ground still remaining. Now where the body was found, however, was an identification check belonging to Novak, some keys known to him and his father. About the same time it was discovered that Edward Murray, a young farmer, had promised to remain with Novak the night before and the two had entered the building between 11 and 12 o'clock, a little over an hour before the fire was discovered, and the body was found.

Edward Murray was a scoundrel, and it was not long until Novak's friends were declaring that Murray had murdered Novak for \$50, which it was known he had in his pocket at the time of the fire. The body was found to the right of the entrance, the hands clasped behind his head, the body bent forward, the feet straightened out, and it was inferred that he had perished in the flames and that his family would be paid the sum of \$500. The insurance, which he carried in several life and accident companies. What made this appear all the more feasible was the discovery that Novak was on the books of bankruptcy and that he would soon have been compelled to make an assignment.

With the friends of the men were wrangling over the matter the officials of Benton County were conducting a Coroner's inquest over the remains of the body found, but they were unable to find the cause of death. The announcement of their verdict caused a great stir, finding that the body was that of Edward Murray, with the evidence of expert physicians and dentists tending to show that he had received a blow on the head, fracturing the skull, that several teeth had been knocked out and a bridge belonging to Novak had been broken off.

The Chrysanthemum Show Outdone. Thousands, even myriads of the fair sex of greater St. Louis were upon their corsets at all the theaters last Saturday afternoon beautiful white chrysanthemums. If they were not, surely the blooming blossoms was the cynosure of all eyes, and such wonderment was expressed at the magnificence display. In all probability it was the greatest display of chrysanthemums ever shown in St. Louis. Such a sight would have been difficult or attainment had they not been given away as souvenirs to the ladies who were at the opening of the new Faust Market, 610 Olive street. It is said that over 5,000 were distributed.

REAL ESTATE MEN WANT RELIEF.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Exchange Tuesday afternoon a motion was authorized to the Legislative Committee to pay the legitimate expenses of passing through the Legislature a bill tending to relieve real estate men of the evils of the change of venue law. Tenants and for the first time, cases are piled up cases with no other motive than the rent. The proposed law compels such defendants to respond for costs according to the change of venue, which applies to cities of over 300,000 inhabitants.

MEN RESTORED.

McTague Announces

That to-morrow, with noonday luncheon, McTague Catering Co. will open an elegant Shell Fish and Grill Room in the beautiful and perfectly ventilated basement of the new Century building, corner Ninth and Olive streets. Grand main entrance, Ninth street, near Olive.

The aim of the management will be to give the people of St. Louis a restaurant for ladies and gentlemen that will merit their support, being moderate in prices, superior in quality and service, and at all times maintaining the highest character.

Your patronage is solicited.

J. H. MCTAGUE, Manager.

MAY BUTTERWORTH IMPROVING.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 10.—May Butterworth's condition is reported to be better during last night and his physician to say he has passed the crisis and will recover, unless something unforeseen occurs.

BIG AUDIENCES AT HOPKINS' GRAND.

A magnificent production of "The White Slave" by Hopkins' excellent stock company, high class vaudeville by Isabelle Urquhart, Co. John Kernal, William Winwood and superb quintette, among other features, form an entertainment well worth witnessing.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

THE NEW BROWN SOX.

SURE ENOUGH, VONDY WILL GET THOSE NEW PLAYERS HE TALKED ABOUT.

A TRADE THAT WILL PLEASE.

And One That Ought to Make the St. Louis Club of Next Year a Tip-Top One.

St. Louis will have a professional team next year that can play ball.

The Post-Dispatch made this statement on Thursday last and was laughed at for its pains.

To-day, however, skeptics in the base ball line are singing a different tune and wondering if the prophecy made on Thursday in these columns is not to come true.

According to specials from Philadelphia the St. Louis and Philadelphia officials have been talking together the past few days and are figuring out a big deal in the base ball line.

This deal will come to a close this morning and it will result in the exchange of no less than seven players.

Douglas, Donahue and Monte Cross are to be given to the Philadelphia Club in exchange for Von der Ahe, Pinner, Taylor, Second Baseman Lave, Cross, Third Baseman Newell and Left Fielder Dowd.

The trading, however, is not to stop there. The previous week ago, Boston will add Schlegel to the St. Louis pitching department and New York will contribute a fielder, Clark, second base; Cross, left field; Dowd; center field; Holmes; right field; Tiernan, and a short base man in Clark.

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FOR MURDERING ANNIE RAUSCH.

John Thomaschuetz on Trial Before Judge Zachritz.

HE MAY COLLAPSE IN COURT.

LISTENED ATTENTIVELY TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S STORY OF THE CRIME.

THE DEFENSE IS INSANITY.

Beginning of the Trial of the Man Who Slew the Woman He Loved Because She Said She Would Not Marry Him.

The trial of John Thomaschuetz, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Rausch, began in Judge Zachritz's court at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday.

The prisoner appeared before the bar dressed in a black suit. His raven hair was neatly combed and his pale face was smoothly shaven.

Thomaschuetz is intensely nervous. He



ANNIE RAUSCH.

may collapse before the end of the trial. He sat in a big chair Wednesday and rocked from side to side. Every muscle twitched convulsively; he shoved his feet to and fro on the floor and rubbed his hands; the veins on his neck stood out like cords; cold, clammy sweat covered his forehead; the throbbing in his temples was plainly visible a dozen feet away.

The sight of the alleged murderer was enough to excite the pity of the most hardened.

When Circuit Attorney Eggers made his preliminary remarks to the jury, Thomaschuetz craned forward to catch every word the attorney said, and at times the dead silence of the courtroom was broken.

He was especially agitated when Attorney Eggers recited that part of the story relating directly to the killing—how he had



PRIZE FOR A TUBEROSE

HENRI SOULARD BOGY DEAD.

A Young Man of Original Methods and High Standing.

ONE PRONOUNCED EVER BLOOMING ING IS AWARDED THE SHAW ESTATE MEDAL.

ITS DISCOVERY AN ACCIDENT.

Beautiful Display at the Flower Show That Is Attracting Crowds.

An ever-blooming tuberose is the find of the year. It was awarded first prize at the Flower Show Wednesday. The prize was offered by the Shaw Estate for a plant of decided merit for cultivation, not previously an article of North American floral commerce.

The specimens were shown by Luther Armstrong, florist from Kirkwood. Mr. Armstrong admits the wonderful flower was an accident. Six years ago he received some bulbs from Texas. One was of peculiar formation. He planted it and watched its growth carefully. It sent up a blooming stalk that did not differ materially from that of other tuberoses.

The blooms were single, of delightful fragrance, pure white and waxy and far more numerous than usually seen on plants of the single variety. Before the blossoms began to disappear a new blooming stalk shot up, and a short time the plant was laden with fresh flowers.

The plant was grown in the open and was still in bloom when frost came, after having passed all summer.

The bulbs multiplied rapidly and since he discovered the plant he has produced several thousand.

The tuberose is not adapted to winter blooming, but if the plant is potted it will bloom all winter. The stem though more casual than most is more robust and can support the bunch of blossoms unless it is cut off.

There were only two entries for this principal prize. The other was the Iroquois.

Henry Soulard, a young man, and the casual observer would pass it without notice.

He could not speak English in court and Deputy Marshal Bader called for a Finnish interpreter. There were none in the audience.

The witness for the defense heard and thought what he had to say.

He said something no one could understand and the judge fined him \$10.

Mr. Young, St. Louis, last summer, and during the campaign made speeches all over Missouri.

The plaintiff is Louise Sanford, formerly Louise Hotson, who says she is the widow of Pierre Chouteau Sanford.

In her petition Mrs. Hotson-Sanford tells the history of the Sanford estate. She says that when Pierre Chouteau died, Sept. 18, 1882, he left his wife, Louise, and pieces of real estate were left in trust for the benefit of Benjamin C. Sanford, his grandchild, testator, and his children. The original trustee was Pierre Chouteau Sanford. A. Berthold, Edward P. Tesson and Lewis B. Boggs were the trustees. They were succeeded by Francis X. Hoffman and John McLean. Of these only Berthold remains.

October 17, 1893, Benjamin C. Sanford died, leaving a widow, Louise A. Sanford, and four children, among whom was Pierre Chouteau Sanford. The trust under which he continued to be the remaining heir of the estate.

At that time the plaintiff says Pierre Chouteau Sanford, yielding to the urgent demands of his mother and Berthold, filed an appeal of his mother and Berthold's claim for the entire estate.

The plaintiff, however, claims that he would give it back to them.

The purpose of the suit is to prevent him from doing so.

In the instance the deed conveying the property from Pierre Chouteau Sanford to his mother was recorded, but the one recorded was not the one he gave to his mother.

He lived the same house and paid the income of the estate.

When he died, March 10, 1897, he left his entire estate to his mother.

Pierre Chouteau Sanford asked for the income of his mother's estate.

He was refused. Then she asked for the deed for the毁了的 property and was refused.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

20 words or less, 5c.

ADVERTISER—Situation wanted as traveling advertiser; will work for \$30 a month and expenses; references: experienced. O. Dunham, Woodland, Ind.

ADDRESSING—Wanted envelopes or circulars to address, \$1 per 1,000. Edmund Keen, 513 S. Broadway.

BAKER—No. 1 cake baker wishes situation; city or country; can work on bread. Ad. D 513, Post-Dispatch.

BAKER—Young man with good habits wishes situation; third hand; has had 1½ years' experience. Ad. T 299, Post-Dispatch.

BARTENDER—Situation wanted by first-class bartender in some good shop; best city references given. Ad. C 508, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Wanted, situation by good, steady boy in an office or store; good reference; not afraid of work. Ad. C 509, Post-Dispatch.

BOY—Wishes position in meat market; 18 years old; good references. Wm. Ossmann, 2009 North Market st.

BOY—Would like work of some kind. Ad. W 519, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted position by young man as assistant bookkeeper of bill clerk; several years' experience; best references. Ad. F 512, Post-Dispatch.

BOOKKEEPER—Small set of books to keep evenings by an expert bookkeeper, for small salary; best of references. Ad. G 493, Post-Dispatch.

CANDYMAKER—An all-round candymaker wishes situation. Ad. F 513, Post-Dispatch.

COACHMAN—German cook wants to care for house; good, simple; good wages; long experience; city references. Ad. P 509, Post-Dispatch.

COACHMAN—Colored man wants situation as coachman, dining-room man or butler in private family. Address 35220 Franklin av.

COACHMAN—Wanted, sir; by a colored man as coachman, houseman or porter; good ref. 201 Bell av.

COOK—Wanted, situation for a second-class cook; all-round man. Ad. Alfred Barrett, 7340 S. 6th st.

COOK—Wanted, situation by elderly man as camp or lunch cook. Ad. W 511, Post-Dispatch.

DRIVER—Situation wanted by exp. driver on furniture wagon and warehouse man; well educated; good wages. Lawrence National Bank Bldg., Lawrence, Kans.

FIREMAN—Wanted, position as fireman; experienced in steam engineering and pipe fitting. Ad. A 511, Post-Dispatch.

HOUSEMAN—Wanted, by young man; situation as houseman or other work; strictly sober, willing and able to work hard; in need of employment. Ad. E 514, Post-Dispatch.

HORSES—Wanted, situation by good horse-shoer; good, steady young man of good habits; best of references. Ad. B 513, Post-Dispatch.

MAN—An intelligent young man; 20 years post; position as waiter or real estate agent; willing to start on low wages; there is a chance to work himself up. Ad. D 512, Post-Dispatch.

MARSHAL—Wanted, by young man to work in private family; take care of horses, lawn; no objection to housework. Ad. 914 Franklin.

MARSHAL—Wanted, by a company office and general cashier; good, steady; with three hours' notice; light employment; work cheap. Ad. C 513, Post-Dispatch.

MARSHAL—Wanted, job work; ears of furnace or outside work. J. E. 3513 Morgan st.

MARSHAL—Single man wants situation of any kind; speaks English, German, Hungarian, Polish and French. Ad. 914 Franklin.

MARSHAL—Wanted, steady house situation; experienced with horses, cows, gardens, flowers, furnaces, etc.; city refs. Ad. P 509, Post-Dispatch.

MARSHAL—Wanted; well posted regarding horses, cows, gardens and all duties about gentleman's place; refs. Ad. P 512, Post-Dispatch.

MARSHAL—Wanted, by a sober, honest, middle-aged man; wishes work at 25; sober; intelligent and industrious. Wm. Bailey, 1415 Market st.

MILLER—Wanted, situation by young man; 18 to 20 years old; wants house and help with horses; good worker; first-class references. Ad. R 508, Post-Dispatch.

WORK—Anything steady, reliable; temperature; married man; age, 29; family in Chicago; will work in or out of city. Ad. R 511, Post-Dispatch.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted, situation by a young married man; 25; sober; intelligent and industrious. Wm. Bailey, 1415 Market st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

14 Words or Less, 10c.

MAN—WANTED—Tidy colored young man for general housework and cooking; must be honest, reliable; references: experienced. O. Dunham, Woodland, Ind.

MAN—WANTED—One good sewer bottom man. Apply at office Myers' Construction Co.

MEN—WANTED—Good granddad babies and men to work on granite, on Franklin from Grand Avenue to 2nd and 9 o'clock; eight, 4271 Washington av., northeast end. Franklin.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, situation by laundress to take work home or go out by the day. 2243 Wash.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, situation to do laundry work for the day; 1st-class laundress. 603 S. Ewing av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, situation to first-class laundress; will take home or go out by the day. Call 2237 Franklin.

NURSE—Wanted, by reliable lady, few more engagements as nurse during confinement; charges reasonable. Ad. R 512, Post-Dispatch.

ORGANIZER—Wanted, bright, active, hunting organization; want to make a fortune; greatest enthusiasm; excellent inducements. F. Reynolds, Exchange bldg., Boston, Mass.

OY-BLOOD—TAN—Looks and feels like a \$5 show; choice of 10 tan shapes, \$2.95. Harris, 44 Olive st.

OYSTERS—First of the season, 25¢ doz. Wm. G. Mifflord's, 207 and 209 N. 6th st.

POLISH—Wanted, situation in private home; good references. Wm. Ossmann, 2009 North Market st.

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SALESMAN—WANTED—In each county to sell our own products: dried fruits and strawberry plants; originators of the earliest known varieties; wages half weekly in cash. Address the manager, 216 Franklin av., Boston, Mass.

DRIVER—Situation wanted by exp. driver on furniture wagon and warehouse man; well educated; good wages. Lawrence National Bank Bldg., Lawrence, Kans.

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LLOYD'S BIDS WERE RAISED.

Yet He Got Contracts and Nobody Objected.

A VERY QUEER PROCEEDING.

SCHOOL BOARD REJECTED BIDS IN OCTOBER AND ACCEPTED HIGHER ONES IN NOVEMBER.

BUILDERS HINT AT A REASON.

Contractor Lloyd Is a Republican and It Is Charged That All School Repair Work Is Thrown to Him.

Mr. Itiner reported to the Board of Education at Tuesday night's meeting that: "The Commissioners of School Buildings and the Building Committee have been disappointed in the number and character of the bids received in response to advertisements of public lettings of the Building Department," and that a circular letter had been distributed among contractors and material men "with the hope that in the future lettings will receive a much more ready response."

Several contractors and builders claim they can inform the public of the bidding on the most recent. They claim that by unfair advertising and evasion of bids when made, the lettings come eventually into the hands of those who seem to have achieved considerable success as a bidder for school work.

Unsuccessful bidders illustrate their claim by the facts contained in the reports made by Building Commissioner Itiner and the Building Committee at Tuesday night meeting and the meeting in October.

It is stated in the report of Oct. 12 that bids were submitted under the rules of the board's work for the Dugay, Franklin, Clifton Heights and Holden Schools, with the following result:

Work at the Franklin School—H. Lloyd, \$1,988.30; P. W. Hassett, \$2,661; H. F. Belknap, \$2,616; Harry F. Heman, \$1,925.

Work at the Clifton Heights School—H. Lloyd, \$1,725.02; P. W. Hassett, \$2,329; H. Lloyd, \$2,962; Daniel Evans, \$3,322; R. M. Gillespie, \$3,634.

Mr. Lloyd had the lowest bid on all the work except the Franklin, which was the largest job to be done. In that he was underbid by P. W. Hassett, and the contractor after considering the matter, declared that:

"Inasmuch as so few bids were received, and in view of the great difference between the bids, it is recommended that all bid be rejected and the work be re-advertised."

Itiner further recommended that the Commissioner be authorized to award contracts for the above work, the Building Committee and President concurring.

The work was re-advertised with the following result:

Work at Dugay School—H. Lloyd, \$2,670.40; Work at Franklin School—H. Lloyd, \$1,872.82; Harry F. Heman, \$1,988.

Mr. Lloyd had the lowest bid on all the work except the Franklin, Clifton Heights and Holden Schools, with the following result:

Work at the Holden School—H. Lloyd, \$3,097.37.

Strangely enough, Mr. Itiner reported to the board that Mr. Lloyd's bids were found by your Commissioner to be reasonable, the work on him, of the above lettings was awarded him.

There were six bidders in October for the work, and all of Mr. Lloyd's bids were lower than they were in November. Yet the October bids were rejected and the November bids approved.

Mr. Lloyd received the contracts for the work on all the schools, and the building he had bid higher by the following figures: Dugay, \$1,872.82; Harry F. Heman, \$1,988; Clifton Heights, \$3,097.37; Holden, \$1,988.

What the builders want to know is, why, those November bids were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Lloyd's combined bids were \$1,954.14 higher than his bids in October, yet he was not awarded the contracts without opposition, except in the case of the Franklin.

Mr. Lloyd is a prominent Republican politician. Mr. Bassett, who underbid Lloyd on the Franklin, is a Democrat.

The Building Committee, composed of Chairman Elliot and Directors Robert Moore and H. F. Heman, reported to the board Tuesday night the following:

"Your committee is familiar with the conditions of the report of the Commissioner of Schools, and with his action in each case, and that it approves of the same."

The committee, in addition, recommended that the amendments to the law presented at the previous meeting to give the Commissioner discretion to award contracts in sums of \$500 instead of \$200 be adopted.

Building Commissioner Itiner said Wednesday: "The Building Committee has decided to draw up a bill, and enter into a private benefit only, and instead of the public begging for railroads it has more than enough. But the railroads keep on pushing, and the legislator is forced to draw the distinction. The fact is, he should be charged by such a law as they have in Chicago, which requires the signature of the railroad company's owners before a railroad can occupy a street. The burden of proof should be thrown on the railroad to prove that the people want it, instead of it being taken for granted as is our custom that because a railroad wants to occupy a street, the residents along it are clamoring for the railroad."

The other contractors said they did not bid on the Franklin, because Mr. Lloyd's first bids were lower cost and they would not compete.

It was the disposition of the committee to reject the second lot of bids, but no time to wait, the necessity being urgent.

Mr. Lloyd had increased his previous offer, and the reason was the former were based upon an error.

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Mr. Bassett complained to me about the non-delivery of his bid, which was done on the morning of Oct. 12. A certified check for \$200 is required on bids. Mr. Bassett sent an order on the board for \$200, the board having deposited it in the sum of \$1,000. His deposit, therefore, was \$1,800. The committee held that he should have done a post office certificate check.

"I made a mistake last night to the report of the Building Commissioner that our bids will be still higher bidding against the building committee, and I do not appear as a sorehead when I am not sore,"

CROSS-COUNTRY COACHING.

Col. Joseph D. Lucas' Party Leaves for Columbia, Mo.

With a blast from the horns and a cheer of farewell, Col. Joseph D. Lucas and party started in a coach and four at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

In the party are Col. and Mrs. Lucas, Miss McLean, Mr. D. R. Calhoun and Mr. Walker H. Townsend.

This is the inauguration of the cross-country driving so popular in New York and New England. The party will drive to Boston, New Haven, Providence, etc. The itinerary will be through Warren, Ohio, Jonesburg, Montgomery City and Mexico, Texas, Grand, Louisiana and Texas.

Col. Lucas, who arranged the trip, will handle the ribbons over animals thoroughly trained to coaching.

CITY NEWS.

Oysters, first of the season, 25c doz. Wm. G. Millford's, 207 and 209 N. Sixth street.

HALF-RATE COUPON.

Crystaltyle Cabinets, 50c Per Dozen.

HALF RATE ON NEW PATENT-BAS RELIEFS, LIFE SIZE FREE.

Genelli-Scholten, 923 Olive.

ALL THE PEOPLE WILL PROTEST.

General Mass Meeting to Consider Franchise Grabbing.

THE TAXPAYERS MUST ACT.

CITIZENS GIVE REASONS WHY THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE WARNED.

ALL SECTIONS INTERESTED.

Representative Citizens From Every Part of St. Louis Will Assemble in the Exposition Building and Discuss Franchise Legislation.

The sentiments that have found expression in the opposition to the proposed Cabanne Place Railroad have spread throughout the city and aroused popular feeling against franchise grabbing.

The result of the indignation meetings by street railway companies.

The plan is to have a representative meeting in all classes in Exposition Hall and there declare the future policy of the city as to giving away public domain for private benefit.

Every ward in the city is to be represented and the expression of the meeting is to be reduced to resolutions prepared by a representative committee, composed of men from the various wards. These resolutions will be directed to the Municipal Assembly.

The meeting that is to be held on the day of the mass meeting will be open to the public.

"The public protest must be made to rebuke the Municipal Assembly for its past recklessness with regard to franchises,"

Col. Harry Guinzburg said that in his opinion a public indignation meeting was a necessity in view of the recklessness of the Municipal Assembly in its disregard of the corporation in getting from them whatever they wanted in the way of franchises.

"Enforce the Julian law," said Col. Guinzburg, "and these great evils will be corrected."

N. O. Nelson, in reply to the question whether he would take part in a public meeting to protest against the railway companies, said:

"Public protest rarely, if ever, affect legislation. Legislation is a matter of business in the sense that promoters and legislators use that term. Protests are wind against rocks."

"But what impresses me is that the day of reckoning comes without selling them to the highest bidder is against the law of Missouri; against public policy, and a clear violation of great principles."

"But what impresses me is that the announcement of such a principle as that make on a city or any other kind of legislature?"

Andrew Sullivan, a well-known lawyer, said that he thinks there should be a monster mass-meeting of citizens from every quarter of the city to protest not only against these pending railway bills, but all the acts of the city legislature.

"The voters should impress upon their representatives in the Assembly that the time has come when a bill must be called for," he said.

"It is not good deal in charges of any kind, but call attention to the fact that our city legislators must begin to do something for us."

He urged the Council to hear the day dozen railroad bills now before it.

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